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264. Change of Sequence of Chapters.

The sequence has been altered to allow for the insertion of new information and changes of previous statements. Two sheets containing the "M.i.P." Code and W/T instructions arrived here on 29th January 1944. Several of the more important corrections were affirmed by MERZ in a signed, sworn statement.

H. "M.i.P. CODE AND LETTERS FROM WARSAW AND ATHENS TO MIDDLE EAST.

265. History of Transmission of Various Polish Documents.

A code, letters and various pamphlets were handed to MERZ by Stefan MAJCHERAK in VIENNA, on 17th August 1943, for safe-keeping during the journey to ATHENS. In GREECE these documents were to be given to WANDA for transmission to Polish H.Q., M.E. For a short time WANDA left them in the safe of Michael THEMILIS, later in the house of B. RUTTI. When WANDA could not be transported to M.E., she wrote a letter to her husband and another to her cousin, Mrs. KROTKIEWSKA. She also copied the "M.i.P." code. On 18/19 October 1943 MERZ delivered at Mr. KROTKIEWSKI's house in ANKARA all letters and pamphlets received by MAJCHERAK in VIENNA, except GRAD's letter to THEMILIS. He also left at KROTKIEWSKI's flat WANDA's two letters and what he claimed to be WANDA's copy of the M.i.P. Code. On the same date Captain LEDUCHOWSKI of the Polish 2nd Bureau took charge of all letters and documents, except WANDA's personal message to her cousin, Mrs. KROTKIEWSKA. After repeated requests by M.I.M. for all these documents, typewritten copies of some letters were sent by Polish H.Q. to M.I.M., and finally the originals of all available letters and pamphlets. The code and W/T instructions did not arrive until 29th January 1944, or more than fourteen weeks after Captain LEDUCHOWSKI had received them.

266. MERZ's Reaction to Two Sheets Containing the Code.

The two code sheets were handed to MERZ and he was asked to comment on them. No questions were asked at first. For the first time MERZ was obviously nervous and trembled throughout the interrogation. A verbatim report of his first few remarks follows, in English translation: "That

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is the key - I do not know if it agrees with the one I brought with me. I thought the one I brought was on thicker paper. I cannot say that on oath. - There is a smudge; I remember that in one place something had been crossed out. I am under the impression that it was on thicker paper. Otherwise, I am under the impression that it is the same, but my Polish is not perfect. - I think this is the original."

(Note by I.O.: Up to this point no questions were asked by I.O. There is a smudge on p.1, line 2, similar to two smudges in ANDRZEJ's letter to General ANDERS, apparently caused by the clumsy application of a solution, with a brush. Only one word is affected in each of the three cases. There is also a correction on p.2 which MERZ had not seen when he referred to it. The letters "z h qu" are crossed out and z h q are substituted.

267. MERZ Took the Original of the Code to ANKARA, not WANDA's Copy.

In answer to a question, MERZ repeated his previous testimony, that he first saw the two thin sheets when they were handed to him by MAJCHERZAK in VIENNA, on 17th August 1943. He gave them to WANDA in ATHENS. He saw them again when WANDA copied the code and instructions on MAJCHERZAK's instruction and in his presence, in NIGITARA Street No.12 B, about the 10/12 September 1943. MERZ is certain that the copy was on thicker paper than the sheets which have now reached us. He admitted reluctantly that his previous statement about bringing the copy to ANKARA must be false and that he must have removed the original. He stated that WANDA had folded the original sheets in very narrow strips, for easier concealment. A renewed examination of the two sheets revealed numerous folds. As with the erasure (para.266, Note) MERZ mentioned this before examining the papers.

268. Writing on Code-Sheets NOT WANDA's, MERZ's or GRAD'S, but possibly MAJCHERZAK's.

MERZ admitted that the handwriting on the two thin sheets shown to him was neither his own nor WANDA's. He was shown his own handwriting, and that of WANDA contained in a letter written by her in ATHENS. MERZ is equally certain that GRAD did NOT write these two sheets, saying that he knows GRAD's style, that it is very heavy and angular. Later MERZ was asked who had written these two pages. He replied that he did not know, that MAJCHERZAK had told him in VIENNA that Dr. GRAD had handed them to him, along with other documents and letters. A shot in the dark was tried and MERZ agreed that he knew MAJCHERZAK's writing very well. He quickly added that the writing on the code sheets could be MAJCHERZAK's, but he denied that he had suspected it all along.

269. Similar Writing on Code Sheets and in ANDRZEJ's Letter.

Before stating that MAJCHERZAK's writing resembled that on the code sheets, "ANDRZEJ's" letter to General ANDERS was produced. MERZ stated that the two obliterations, referred to in para.266 (Note), were not there when he delivered the letter in ANKARA. He added very quickly that the handwriting in this letter and in the code sheets was similar. Without previous detailed study of the two documents he pointed to some letters, p, g, z in particular, and declared that they appeared to have the same shape in both documents.

(Note by I.O.: There had been no time before the interrogation to compare ANDRZEJ's letter with the code sheets and I.O. was unaware of this similarity. MERZ did not make a careful study of the writing in both, but pointed to the similarity in a surprisingly quick manner.)

270. ANDRZEJ's Letter Also Possibly Written by MAJCHERZAK.

A question was asked: "If you were shown this letter (Note: ANDRZEJ's) without the signature, would you accept it as coming from MAJCHERZAK?" MERZ replied: "Yes, this could be MAJCHERZAK's handwriting, he has the same fluent style and the formation of the letters is similar to his". As with the code sheets MERZ rejected the imputation that he might have known or suspected that the letter was written by MAJCHERZAK.

271. WANDA's Letter Authentic, and Not Written under Pressure, According to MERZ.

WANDA's letter to her husband, Col. JOZEF CIKOW, was again produced. MERZ stated that this one must be genuine because he was present whilst WANDA wrote it. According to him, she was under no pressure of any sort but MERZ suggested to her a few sentences about himself, to be included in the letter to KROTKIEWSKA and to the husband, so that the cousin would accept him as a genuine messenger. In the letter addressed to her husband she wrote the following eulogy of MERZ:

"My colleague, JANEK, started looking for a way out to ANKARA and after much difficulty and trouble, he obtained visas to TURKEY but I could not get them. Therefore, my dear S, I am sending you this letter through Mr. JANEK (Note: one of MERZ's pseudonyms) and you discuss the details with him.....Mr. JANEK, although he is a foreigner, is a good Polish patriot and his equal cannot be found in POLAND. My dear S, he is a man who has accomplished a great deal for our Movement; he is a man who is helping with his bravery and his great work to build up our country. Apart from this, my dear S, he is my colleague with whom I have worked for two years and who many times saved me from death. He takes care of me in a foreign country and when at one time we had to go to a Greek band to a meeting and the Greeks took us away from ATHENS and then wanted to separate us, Mr. Janek categorically refused and would not allow them to separate us. He looks after me so that no harm shall befall me. He is sorry that he must leave me in Athens with no-one to look after me, but you must not worry, dear, your wife will manage to get out of any difficulty. You owe, therefore, my dear S, a debt of gratitude to Mr. Janek, if you still care a little for me. Be good to Mr. Janek and do everything that you can for him. He has said that he will not return to WARSAW before he has handed over these papers to the General. (Note: ANDERS.) Mr. Janek will give you my address in Athens and discuss details with you. If there is nothing you can do about my coming to EGYPT or TURKEY, I will try to return to WARSAW with Mr. Janek after his return from ANKARA."

....."Mr. Janek speaks perfect English, as well as German and Dutch and he also speaks a little Polish....."

(Note by I.O.: MERZ now admits that he suggested some of these statements to WANDA. Previously he had denied that he influenced her in any way.)

0. M.I.P. CODE AND V/T INSTRUCTIONS.

272. A translation of these sheets has been distributed and should be used as reference for the following paragraphs. MERZ stated that these two pages were briefly explained to him by M. JCHREZAK in VIENNA and again, a few weeks later, in ATHENS. He disclaims any thorough knowledge of the code and of the instructions, or his ability to use them himself. He does not know of the existence of any security measure, or security check, such as the inclusion in the message of a special word or phrase, or the exclusion of a word or phrase normally used, to indicate to the recipient that there is danger of interruption, or that the message is sent under compulsion. He has not heard of any verbal instructions in addition to those contained in the two sheets. He was told by M. JCHREZAK that this so-called M.I.P. code was merely an old Polish Army Code, to enable Polish H.Q. in P.E.S. to use it without further study. His comments on the text of the code and V/T instructions are as follows:

273. Page 1 of the Original: Para. 1: Nil.

274. Para. 2: Use no figures higher than 56. When the latter figure is reached begin again with the figure 1.

275. Para. 3: Basic values of letters. In January the basic value of a = 18, of b = 19, etc. continued throughout the alphabet as given in para. 1. In March, which has the highest figures, the last letter, z, equals 53. In no case do the basic figures exceed 53.

276. Para. 4: To the basic values of letters is added the sum of figures for the date on which the message is sent. E.g. In April the basic values of a, b, c, are 12, 13, 14, respectively. If the message is sent on the second of April (2.4.), add $2 + 4 = 6$ to the basic values for the month, i.e., $a = 12 + 2$ (day of the month) $+ 4$ (month) or a total of 18, which is the figure transmitted for the letter a on that date.

277. MERZ ingeniously stated that he had never heard of figures being transmitted in odd groups, such as 5, nor has he ever heard of the insertion at regular or irregular intervals of figures or groups not to be counted as part of the message.

278. Page 2 of the Original.

Para. 1: OFK and ROH are both call signs for "M.i.P." Station in WARSAW. (See para. 285) He does not know of any call signs for THEMILIS in ATHENS, or Polish H.Q. in M.E.!

279. Para. 2: Call signs all for the WARSAW Station. He added that presumably the same call signs would be used for THEMILIS and Polish H.Q.

280. Para. 3: Figures 13, 14, etc. to be added to message, serving as "calling-off" signs and simultaneously as notification of the time at which next message will be sent. This calling-off sign (13, 14, etc.) is always followed by m i p in the figures appropriate for the day. The same set of figures (for m i p) also follows immediately upon the call sign, as an introductory phrase for every message. In other words, each message begins with call sign, followed by m i p, and ends with time for next message followed by m i p.

281. MERZ has not heard of any previously arranged time-table, nor of any set dates, number of times per week, or number of times per day. He thought that one call only would go through regularly every day, the time or hour for the next message being given at the end of the day's message.

282. Para. 4: No explanation was offered for the first line. In the list of abbreviations the combination of "Ka" is nowhere to be found.

283. MERZ was at a loss to explain the two Polish words for WE (third line from end of para.), the first WE meaning two people or a couple, i.e. a man and a woman, the second meaning merely the plural of "I", the number or sex of senders not being specified. MERZ denied that by WE could be meant he himself or any other man he knew of and WANDA or any other woman he had heard of.

P. CORRECTIONS OF PREVIOUS STATEMENTS RESULTING FROM PRODUCTION OF CODE.

284. A severe cross-examination as a result of MERZ's admission that the code sheets and one of the letters could or may have been written by Stefan MAJCHERZAK led to a number of corrections of previous statements.

285. W/T Station of "M.i.P." in MAJCHERZAK's House in WARSAW.

In September 1943 in ATHENS, MERZ was told by MAJCHERZAK that he had a W/T receiving set in his WARSAW flat in Ulica KOZLIKOWA 6, First Floor, Apt. 9. MAJCHERZAK stated that he had received this set from AMT VI, through SPILKER. A few days later, in VIENNA, MAJCHERZAK told MERZ that AMT VI were going to instal in his WARSAW flat a W/T transmitting set. W/T operators of M.i.P. would be in charge of all W/T work at the flat. On his last visit to BERLIN, neither MEHRING nor ELLITZ mentioned this proposed station to MERZ. Here again his primary and only source of information is MAJCHERZAK.

286. Type of W/T Sets.

The W/T sets in WARSAW were said to be similar to those which Stefan brought from AMT VI to ATHENS. MERZ says that he cannot describe them because he knows nothing about wireless. He says now that MAJCHERZAK brought only one transmitting set (possibly simultaneously a receiver) and one separate receiving set. The former was handed over to THEMILIS as described in SIMS Report No. 6, paras. 87-93. The receiver was kept by MERZ in his own room at the HOTEL ATHEN and was bestowed upon his newly-found friend STEINBERG, on AMT VI agent who was formerly in ISTANBUL, and who lives or lived at Hotel ATHEN.

287. Originally no W/T Connection Planned with Polish H.Q., M.E.

that
In July 1943 GRAD arranged with THEMILIS/notification of the return of the Polish courier to ATHENS should be in the form of a brief telegram addressed to Dr. Otto HAMPEL, Dom Hotel, Mittelstrasse 7, BERLIN. A Polish lift boy, who was well-known to Dr. GRAD, was to forward this telegram from the hotel to Dr. GRAD in WARSAW. As THEMILIS objected that postal services were frequently interrupted between GREECE and other countries, GRAD decided to send to THEMILIS also a W/T set and have it used by THEMILIS as an added means to convey to M.I.P. WARSAW, the news of the courier's arrival in ATHENS from M.E. MERZ was to obtain this W/T set from AMT VI. (Report No. 6, para. 72.) On his return to BERLIN, AMT VI refused to give a W/T Set to MERZ on the grounds that they would first have to consider the matter carefully. GRAD therefore abandoned the idea of preparing a code for THEMILIS, and MERZ set out on his second journey to ATHENS on the understanding that there would be no W/T communications between ATHENS and WARSAW. MERZ still refuses to admit that the W/T sets and the code must have been intended for more than a single communication, i.e. the announcement of courier's return to ATHENS. Up to his second stay in ATHENS there was no mention of W/T traffic with Polish H.Q., M.E.

288. GRAD Decides on Direct W/T Communication To and From Gen. ANDERS.

At the beginning of September 1943 MAJCHERZAK asked WANDA to copy the "M.I.P. code as GRAD had meanwhile decided to communicate directly with General ANDERS by W/T. MERZ was to take the copy to ANKARA. In the meantime MAJCHERZAK had been furnished by AMT VI with a W/T receiving set and a sender was to be installed in his WARSAW flat forthwith, as described in para. 285.

289. Stefan MAJCHERZAK as Primary Source of Information.

MERZ now confesses that Stefan MAJCHERZAK is his primary source of all important information on the latest development concerning his and WANDA'S mission. Stefan it was who said that Dr. GRAD had handed him the code and ANDRZEJ'S letter to General ANDERS. Stefan brought the W/T sets from AMT VI to ATHENS stating that they were only intended for one-time communication between THEMILIS and "M.I.P.". Stefan informed WANDA and MERZ that Dr. GRAD had decided to communicate with General ANDERS by W/T. Stefan announced that a W/T receiver had been set up in his WARSAW flat and that a W/T sender, furnished by AMT VI, was to be used in the W/T traffic between "M.I.P."-WARSAW and Polish H.Q., M.E.

290. MAJCHERZAK Possibly Still a Communist.

Among other confessions sworn to and signed by MERZ is one about the true nature of MAJCHERZAK'S political views. MERZ now admits that he had "several times suspected" that Stefan was still a Communist and that he was working for Germany only in form of a re-insurance, in case of a complete Russian defeat. MAJCHERZAK employs in his concessions several old communist comrades, including KWIAKOWSKI and a Jew whose name MERZ has forgotten. MERZ could not, or would not, give a definite reply to the question whether MAJCHERZAK was possibly still collaborating with MOSCOW but once more pointed to the fact that Stefan's wife and child were still in MOSCOW. Stefan had only gone through a Communist marriage ceremony (Sie wurden Kommunistisch getraut). MERZ also reminded I.O. that in ATHENS MAJCHERZAK had posed as a representative of COMINTERN.

211. GRAD's and ANDREW's Co-Operation with AMT VI.

Previously there had only been an admission that they knew that MERZ was a German working ostensibly for AMT VI but in reality for the Poles. Now MERZ states that since the abortive attempt to negotiate directly with HITLER and the unfavourable reaction of AMT IV (STAF), ANDREW and GRAD decided to work with AMT VI. They were fully aware of MAJCHERAK's relations with SPILNER and AMT VI. They knew that the V/T sets for operation in WARSAW and ATHENS were furnished by AMT VI. They had also agreed to the transmission to AMT VI of all information which was to be brought back from CAIRO by WANDA or another courier.

292. Communist Courier Service, ATHENS - MOSCOW, via POLAND?

In ATHENS Dr. GRAD, MERZ and MAJCHERAK had posed as Communists with E.A.M. and communist leaders, although some of them knew that they were nationalists. YANNOULIS and others suggested that MERZ and the Poles should help to establish a courier system between Greek Communists and MOSCOW via POLAND. MERZ denies that such a system already exists, although he knows that "Russian Communists" are with E.L.A.S. guerrillas in the mountains and two of the Greek "Communists", THEODIS and PANTOULIS, have had and possibly still have connections in Poland. PANTOULIS' father is said to live in CRACOV. MERZ refuses to change his previous statement, that the Poles never took this proposed arrangement seriously. However, it should be stated here that MERZ volunteered this information several times, each time stressing the fact that it was merely a Polish hoax.

293. When asked who could, if necessary, establish such a courier system for the Greeks, MERZ said that Stefan MAJCHERAK could manage it. He hastened to add "but only without my knowledge" (aber ohne mein Wissen).

294. Communist Party in Poland.

P.P.R. is the only Communist organisation in Poland, according to MERZ. All leaders are Russians, NOT Poles. SIFO has not been able to penetrate their organisation and has not managed to plant firmly a single agent in it. SPILNER had two Jews who were in touch with it but not as regular members. One of these Jews was seriously wounded in a Communist fray and both decided to abandon their dangerous work. They were then prepared for work in England. (SIF Report No.6, para.61 (e) and (f).)

295. Polish Communists are not numerous and have not much influence in the Generalgouvernement. MERZ could not explain why, in that case, SIFO made a truce with ONR merely for combatting the communist menace.

296. NOT Probable, but Definite Collaboration between O.N.R. & SIFO.

WITOLD of O.N.R. had several meetings with MERZ (Report No.5, paras.19 - 23) and later with SPILNER with whom he is still collaborating. VICTOR (= Prof. GOBEL of POZNAN University?), Chief of O.N.R. was present several times after the first meeting. O.N.R. and SIFO arranged to combat jointly all communists and communism within the limits of the Generalgouvernement. Names of Polish communists in this area were reported by O.N.R. to SPILNER, but O.N.R. reserved for themselves the pleasure of personal liquidation of their national enemies, with the approval of SIFO. All non-Polish communists, chiefly Russian nationals, were reported or handed over to SIFO.

297. M.i.P. Reports on Communists.

M.i.P. apparently took no active measures against communists but reported Polish members of the communist party to SIFO.

298. Who Killed Six Leaders of M.i.P.?

MERZ was again questioned on his source of information on the liquidation of six leaders of M.i.P., in September 1943. He is no longer definite about the accuracy of his previous statements, especially about the real perpetrators of this crime. He is still certain that of the Poles only OLEK, and indirectly MAJCHERAK, had a large share in it. He has

heard that OLLEK, the new leader of M.I.P. had been a communist and had spent two years in MOSCOW. The death of the six M.I.P. leaders had done much harm to the Polish Nationalist cause. MERZ opined: "Wenn das mit der M.I.P. nicht von der SIPO und OLLEK gemacht worden ist, dann habe ich den dringenden Verdacht, dass es die Kommunisten gemacht haben." (If the M.I.P. plot was not carried out by SIPO and OLLEK, I suspect strongly that it was done by the Communists).

299. Dr. GRAVE (GRÄFE) of AMT VI.

MERZ was asked once more who authorized his journey to Turkey. After much hedging he admitted that MEHRING obtained for MERZ the permission to contact Polish friends of WANDA in ANKARA from Dr. GRAVE of the Referat Nherer Osten (Near East Division), AMT VI, RSHA. MERZ could not or would not state if Dr. GRAVE was one of the master minds behind their mission to M.E.

(Note by I.O.: Dr. GRAVE or GRFE seem to have been one of the prime movers of the Franz-Dora missions to PERSIA, although he seems to be no friend of Franz MAIR. As he is O.C. Referat Nherer Osten (Near East) in AMT VI, he would be the logical man for directing any mission going to M.E.)

300. WANDA's Post-Cards from ATHENS to WARSAW.

On her second or third day in ATHENS, or on 20/21 August 1943, WANDA wrote, in MERZ's presence, a number of postcards to friends and relations in Poland, among them one to Maria HERMANOWA, probably a relation. MERZ claims to have protested to WANDA about the despatch of these postcards, on the grounds of security. He denies any further knowledge about HERMANOWA.

301. HERMANOWA's Post-Card to KROTCHESKA in ANKARA.

Amongst the requested pamphlets, documents and letters which MERZ had delivered to KRONIANSKI and/or Capt. LEDOCHOWSKI, Polish H.Q. delivered at S.I.M.E. an unsolicited postcard, written by HERMANOWA to Mrs. KROTCHESKA, dated by her 13 October 1942, with a WARSAW post stamp bearing the date of 12 October 1942 and two Ankara stamps of 5 Nov. 1942. In the message HERMANOWA states that she has moved to a new address (Al. Jerolimskie 87, Apt. No. 9, WARSAW) and that she is very happy in her new room. Three times in this brief message she writes that she has not heard from SZANKA or SLAWCZEK (Christian name of WANDA'S husband!) for some weeks and requests a message from him.

302. MERZ cannot explain why HERMANOWA should want to get news from SZANKA in 1942, at a time when her friend or relation WANDA could easily get it as head of the courier section of M.I.P.

303. (Note by I.O.: The dates of WANDA's post-cards to HERMANOWA, and of HERMANOWA's to KROTCHESKA, could provide a clue if the year of the letter were 1943. The written date on the post-card from WARSAW has a figure 2 (in 1942) which appears blacker than the rest. The post stamps do not appear to have been altered.)

304. HERMANOWA's name is not included in the list of WARSAW addresses which WANDA sent to her husband in the letter delivered by MERZ in ANKARA. The address of one DUKOW JASI is in the same street as HERMANOWA's, Aleje Jerolimskie No. 21, Apt. 21. MERZ did not mention the name nor the writing of the postcards by WANDA until HERMANOWA's card was shown to him.

305. MERZ's Hope of Re-Insurance with Allies.

After these various corrections of and additions to previous statements, MERZ, producing his first genuine flood of tears, admitted that he had hoped to re-insure himself with the Allies (MERZ said: Rckversicherung bei den Alliierten) by performing some sort of noble deed for them, such as

liquidation of HUMMLER or of any other NAZI obstacle to a speedier conclusion of the war. He posed as a Dutchman for one month because the announcement on the first day that he was a member of the SIPO, in the STABO Bureau, would have impressed the British most unfavourably and would, in his opinion, have resulted in immediate internment and might have continued indefinitely. If allowed, as a "Dutchman", to prove his change of heart by doing something for the British, he would then have confessed his real background, and as a reward hoped for permission to bring his wife and three children out of Germany, after the war, and make a new start in one of the British Dominions, preferably Australia.

306. MERZ'S Uncle in Australia.

He was asked to explain his preference for that part of the British Empire. After some hesitation he produced the name of his mother's brother, Charles WILLS, who started life as KARL WILLE, emigrated to Australia as a young man, approximately in 1912, changed his nationality and name, married an Englishwoman (NOT an Australian), and settled in CRADDOCK near SYDNEY. WILLS has not been back in Germany since he left it. MERZ has corresponded with him for many years, the last time late in 1938 or early in 1939. After the war MERZ expected help from his uncle in getting settled in a new life and country. He had not revealed the uncle's name before because it would have led to a premature exposure of his true nationality and occupation as a Gestapo-man.

307. Merz Left TURKEY as a GERMAN and Arrived in SYRIA as a POLE.

On Captain LEDOCHOWSKI's suggestion MERZ checked out of his ANKARA Hotel as a German, officially proceeding to ADANA. This would attract no attention since many Teutons travel to that town. On the train LEDOCHOWSKI, who was in a sleeping compartment adjoining MERZ's, wrote MERZ's new Polish name on a slip of paper. Near the Syrian frontier MERZ told the official who asked for his papers to get his Polish passport from LEDOCHOWSKI.

308. Address of Greek Woman in BUYOGLU, ISTANBUL.

MERZ handed a letter to a young Greek woman in Istanbul, from her sister "SUSIE", a dance hostess at the ATHENS WINTERGARTEN. Although MERZ denies that "SUSIE" is a German agent, she knows HOSSELBARTH's Agent TAPPENHECK and has been approached by G.F.P. in ATHENS for work in counter-espionage (Report No.7, para.262). MERZ claims that he knows nothing about SUSIE's sister in ISTANBUL and that the letter he delivered contained merely a personal message. However, he has mentioned this message several times, of his own free will, and has now changed the address of the recipient. He went around the corner from the Hotel TOKATLI to the house indicated on the envelope. There he was told that the lady had moved and the new address was written on a bit of paper which he left with LEDOCHOWSKI. This address is NOT among the papers handed to S.I.M.E. by Polish H.Q.

This series of reports will be continued in Report No.9.

S.I.M.E.,
G.H.Q., H.C.F.

Edward J. Kelly
E. KELLY, Major
INT. PROSECUTING OFFICER.

7th February, 1944.
ET/MS.

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